FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1879. Atmererances I meaning.

Academy of Music Alifa.

American Instant — Four-Spith Systems Fabilities. Brendway Opera House-Finites Duly's Thentre 3 3-2, Fifth Avenue Theater The Picture. Grand Opera House - Hariet. Maverly's Theatre-The Tourists. Router & Blat's Garden Courset. New York Aquarium Hampty Dampty. New York Clean-79 and 130 Broadway. Olympic Theatre Patentes. Park Theater-Prits to Ireland.

Asn Prancisco Minstrell Streetway and 20th et. Standard Theatre H. M. E. Pins ore.
Theatre Comique Malitras Grant Chiesder. ony Pastor's Theatre-Variety. Union Square Theatre-Presch Fiats. Wallnek's Theatre-Our Girls.

Subscription Rates.

Danty of parces, by mail, 35c. a month, or \$6.50 cer, postpaid: with Sanday edition, \$2.70, SCHDAY (8 pages), \$1.20 per year, postpaid. Wakket (8 pages), \$1 per year, postpaid.

" Because "-Why ?

Because he had removed Tammany officials. This is the reason which Mr. KELLY. once again, and since the election, assigns as the one reason of his own signal overthrow of the Democratic party, to which he professed to belong, in the great State of New York-not only a great State, but absolutely essential to Democratic success in the Presidential election of 1880.

He had removed Tammany officials. That is it. The frankness at least is commendable, with which Mr. KELLY states the narrow and detestable doctrine of his political

Tammany first. The State and the Country afterward. That is to say with John KELLY.

The views of Mr. Kelly, as appears by a report of an interview with that conspicuous statesman, which we recently copied from that veracious paper, the Boston Herald, were very fully stated to a correspondent. "Gov. Robinson had forced the issue," said Mr. KELLY, "by removing Tammany officials, men of as good Democratic standing as himself."

An extraordinary proposition seems to be involved in this statement. It is that any Governor who may remove from office a Tammany man whose party fealty is beyond question, may as well make up his mind to go to the wall. Tammany will see to it that he is defeated, though his defeat may insure the loss of power to the Democratic party in the State and in the Nation for years to come.

Let us see how this doctrine, practically applied, will work. He had not so much religion as some men-indeed, he frankly avowed that he had "no religion;" but had he not as much party fealty as JOHN KELLY? Had he not more-for who ever heard of his recklessly electing a Republican Governor? We never heard Mr. Tweed's-or even OARRY HALL'S-Democratic standing doubted. Yet they could hardly be sustained in public office by any party.

We ourselves objected to some of the methods of Gov. Robinson's nincompoup Cooper-afterward mistagenty approved by the Governor-in removing incumbents from office; but our objections were based on other and firmer grounds than their political standing.

If the Democratic party exists only at the arbitrary beek of JOHN KELLY, and if a Democratic Governor can only exist under his thumb-as would seem to be indicated by recent events-the period of its usefulpess is drawing to a close.

The why and because are a little too plain in this case.

No Comfort.

The transient gleam of comfort which a respectable number of Democrats have derived from the idea that Clarkson N. Potres had been elected Lieutenant-Governor of New York is now taken from them. Although there was no Democratic opposition to Mr. POTTER, and the KELLY men as well as the Robinson men all gave him their suffrages, and although his Republican competitor was an exceedingly discreditable person, yet Mr. POTTER is beaten and the Republican is elected.

No doubt, if Robinson and Potter had been running squarely against Cornell and Hoskins, without any interference on the part of John Kelly, the Democratic candidates would have been elected and the Republicans would have been beaten; but as the case stands, it is seen that KELLY has not only overwhelmed the Democratic candidate for Governor, whom he undisguisedly opposed, but also the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, whom

he professed to support. There is no comfort for Democrats in the results of the New York election. JOHN KELLY has accomplished his purpose, and he has destroyed every present prospect of Democratic success.

And the case looks worse with each new

Our Quarantine as a Model.

That costly fifth wheel to the coach, the pretentious National Board of Health, has nothing of value to show for its summer's work. Its officers wrote a great pile of letters and sent no end of telegrams during the prevalence of yellow fever, but New Orleans and the other cities threatened with pestilence took care of themselves, and Memphis was devastated in spite of it. Now it seizes the occasion to save itself from

being torgotten. It has just been getting up a circular to tell quarantine officers how to perform their duties. Undoubtedly the circular contains many important and valuable instructions, for it was prepared by Dr. VANDERPOEL,

the Health Officer of this port. New York has the best quarantine system of the country in many respects; but it did not need a pompous Board at Washington to tell other cities so, nor will its circulars be able to convince their intelligent quarantine officers of the fact if they think differently. The New York system is already pretty well known, and as a physician Dr VANDERPOEL was ready and bound to freely describe and explain its features for the information of all health officers without the Intervention of any Washington Board.

Our quarantine unquestionably is very

These vessels arrive with a regularity approaching that of railroad trains. They are loaded with healthy people anxious to get to their homes, and they have a right to demand that the quarantine officers shall not keep them waiting longer than necessary after they have entered the harbor. It however, the steamer changes to arrive a the dinner hour of Dr. VANDERPOEL and his assistants, the whole company of passen-

on get through; they must lie in sight of their homes until the next morning.

This is not efficiency. It is laziness, negligence, and official impudence. We hope the quarantine officers of other cities will not immate so bad a feature of our system.

Mr. Thurman.

The friends of Senator Thurman insist that he shall not be put on the retired list at the expiration of his Senatorial term, March 3, 1881. For a man who has just turned the corner of sixty-six years he is hale and vigorous physically, and his strong mind is wholly unclouded. Misled by ambition, by bad counsel, and by false appearances, he gave way on the financial question and was beaten in Ohio. Perhaps if he had consented to stand as a candidate for Governor, the result might have been different; for, though he yielded in some degree to the policy of the advocates of soft money and thus sacrificed position, he never went the length of Ewing and the inflationists, and always reserved for himself a corner

for the stool of repentance.

On all other subjects which have agitated the country for the last ten years, Mr. Thurs-MAN has rendered great service and deserves the best recognition. As the leader of a majority, he has shown less capacity than when commanding an almost foriorn hope and heading a minority like that which he found upon first entering the Senate, and which grew from nine in all to the present majority of nine under his fostering care and successful management. A great chief of a party would never have committed the blunder of the extra session as Mr. Thur-MAN did, when he held the decision in his own hands, and could have dictated for the recent elections the issue which was turned entirely against him. Indeed, he may be said to have played the game of his adver-

saries in that respect. That was an error of judgment, and not a surrender of principle. It has cost him any chance to be nominated as President and he loss of his seat in the Senate. But Mr. THURMAN is too valuable a man to be thrown out of public life at a time when the questions with which he is most familiar and in the discussion of which he has earned great reputation, are to be pressed with un-

ramon influence upon Congress. Nothing is clearer in the near future than that the combination representing corporate power will demand legislation in their interest with the advent of the new Congress in 1801. Mr. HUNTINGTON, or behalf of the Central Pacific Railway, has publicly announced his intention to circumvent the recent judgment of the Supreme Court affirming the validity of the Thunman act by repeal of that law. This bold notice is the voice of all the powerful corporations and rings engaged in a common cause that are now shouting for a restoration of Grantism and for a third term.

With any hope of successful resistance, his combination must be confronted by all the ability and integrity that can be commanded in Congress. The corrupt men on both sides are willing and anxious to be bought. Senators and Representatives supposed to be upright and beyond the reach of bribery are in market with their votes, and some of them would have deserted Mr. THURMAN'S lead last year but for the fear d exposure. Others are strongly suspected of having voted for the measure with JAY GOULD's fees in their pockets.

Looking for yard to this coming contest between the corporations and the people. the services of Mr. THURMAN are needed in Congress, and a movement is on foot to send him to the House of Representatives from the Columbus district, where he re-sides. That district is now Democratic, and though the new Republican Legislature will doubtless gerrymander the State, it is questionable if they can change its political character, Mr. THURMAN is said to be averse to this suggestion, but he should bear in mind that John Quincy ADAMS. an honor to represent his own people in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Thunman served in the House thirtyour years ago. A generation has passed away since then, but he is still strong, clearheaded, able to do good work, and well equipped for the great battle of popular rights against corporate arrogance. Such men cannot be spared from Congress at a time like the present.

Neglect of Duty in the Police Board. The manner in which the Police Commiscioners of this city exercise their judicla functions is very unpleasantly illustrated by what occurred at a meeting of the Board on Tuesday. Mr. FRENCH was in the chair. Mr. Morrison presented the papers in a tried, and moved that the Board adopt as its judgment in each, the suggestions noted on the papers by the Commissioners individually. The motion was carried. It now turns out that one of the proposed judgments thus adopted was a reprimand to a notorious Captain of police, and two of the Commissioners complain that this particular case was acted upon without their knowledge, being smuggled in, as one of them says, among a bunch of petty complaints against patrolmen, which are generally

voted on wholesale. Now, of course, if the Commissioners of Police have passed Judgment upon any man without intending to do so, justice to the defendant officer demands that they reconsider their action. Even the worst of criminals is entitled to be fairly tried and convicted. But what excuse can the Board of Police offer for a method of proceeding such

as is disclosed by this occurrence? Here were four judges, for in these matters the Police Commissioners act simply in a judicial capacity, about to impose fines or perhaps inflict severer sentences upon a considerable number of officers who were accused of various offences. They do not appear even to have taken pains enough to ascertain who the defendants were, but sentenced them all in a batch; and it is only because one happened to hold the rank of Captain that the public have heard anyhing at all about this remarkable pro-

That we do not exaggerate the careless ndifference of the Board as to what it was voting upon, is apparent from the statenents of the several Commissioners themselves made to a reporter of our well informed contemporary, the New York Times. Mr. Wheelen said that judgment had been unwittingly passed" by him. Mr. Mac-LEAN was so ignorant of what he had voted for that he had to send for the papers to find out, and then "very frankly" confessed that he did not know they included charges against a Captain. Finally Mr. Mornison himself, who presented the proposed judgments and moved their adoption, professed equally dense ignerance as to this parcular matter. Their own admissions estabish the fact that these gentlemen voted upon at least one case without knowing it; and who can believe that this negligence in the exercise of their judicial functions has een confined to one occasion only?

There is evident need of reform in the

gers must not merely wait till these gentle- legal procedure of the Board of Police, and THE STATE REFORMATORY ATELMINA.

the first step ought to be an abolition of the practice mentioned by Mr. WHEELER of voting on complaints against patrolinen by

Finished Together.

wholesale.

The Albany Evening Times quotes with unqualified satisfaction from a journal of Watertown: "We think it may be safely stated that SAM TILDEN is politically finished.

This seems to be true; and it may even more safely be stated that the Democratic party seems to be politically finished also.

Gen. Butler's Discovery.

Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is not only a sincere patriot, but he is a man remarkable for his originality.

The General at present puts his faith in the next census. He finds great comfort and satisfaction in contemplating the next census. The reason is that the next census will show the South weak, and the giant, growing West possessed of tremendous, augmented strength.

But how this thought can serve to reconcile Gen. BUTLER to his defeat as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts is an unexplained mystery. One would think more BUTLER men, rather than more Western men, the requisite thing to make him happy.

To-day the great civilized commonwealths of New York and Pennsylvania will tie ropes around the necks of three men-two of then hardly more than overgrown boys-and choke the life out of them. All three of these men are self-confessed murderers. They deserve their fate, if such a fate can be deserved.

What will the New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians of 1979 think of this gallows and hangman business? It is an interesting speculation.

If GRANT had been anxious to say to the ountry that he was not seeking and would not secent a third term be could not have saked a etter opportunity than Mayor Hannison of speech of welcome to the unwritten law of the epublic and the example of Washington. But GRANT did not improve this opportunity.

next two years of his life in State prison. But JOHN LAYDEN has a streak of manliness in him. He had it in his power yesterday to hold his eace and leave an innocent man, a poor colored waiter, crushed under the suspicion of a He told the Judge the truth-that the nestenling. JOHN LAYDEN has the stuff of an Lonest man in him.

We invite attention to the very interesting ecount of the State Reformatory at Elmira, furnished to THE SUN by the Rev. THOMAS K.

Every mother in this city will read with moistened eyes the story which Mrs. KATE WILLEN tells of the stealing of her two little girls vesterday. That such a crime should have been successfully carried out in broad daylight, in the heart of the city, under the noses of the officers of the law, is, indeed, a startling fact, suggestive of very unpleasant reflections.

Just five years ago a company began to sink a shaft at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, with intent to bore a tunnel under the North River to New York. The first thing the liggers struck was an injunction; then they struck another, and a third-in short, the company soon found itself occupied with tunnelling brough a series of law suits. To the surprise of most persons, it emerged alive from the courts about a month are with the land damures assessed on it paid or provided for, and egan on the shaft where it had left off. Work ny and night, for a few weeks soon had the ole sixty-five feet deep, as required, although during the last twenty-five the inpouring water had to be pumped out with powerful engines. The next great step will be to sink a like shaft on the New York side, near the river-though the entrances to the tunnel proper will of course be a long distance back from these shafts in order oget a very gradual descent and ascent, just as tion once a month. in the case of the prolonged approaches to the Brooklyn Bridge. Then the work on the tunnel proper will go on simultaneously under the river from both shafts, day and night. Exciting nuch interest when first broached, this project of a Hudson River tunnel dropped out of pubic notice when it was taken in charge by the courts. Yet it is quite within the range of tonsibility that the tunnel may be completed within two or three years. It is very safe also to predict that, if its success is once assured, there will be a general mania for tunnelling in this country; and streams that have been comfortably crossed by ferry or bridge will go in for the new fashion of a tunnel.

JULIUS TOETTEL, who was hanged, yes terday, in Grayson County, Texas, made the extraordinary request that his execution should take place in public, instead of in the jail yard, as designed by the Sheriff. The motive for the request has number of cases which had previously been | not been explained. Perhaps Tourren liked company; perhaps, like many criminals, he hankered for notoriety; or again, he may have wished to be made an awful example of. At any rate, it would have been just as well not to gratify him, for experience has shown that publie executions have a depraying and demoralizing effect upon those who witness them.

According to a Washington despatch, Count DONNOFF of the German Legation, who went with Gen. ADAMS to the camp of the hostile Utes, is convinced that Douglass, Johnson, and JACK are bad men, and should be put to death, as being those responsible for the Ute outbreak. He is represented as giving his views

My opinion is that after those three chiefs are surrered, it would be better for the authorities to turn the ver to Other, who wall quietly but summarily transfer hem to the happy heating grounds."

If those three chiefs are ever surrendered, it will probably be on an agreement for a trial instead of a summary execution. Johnson is the husband of that Susan of whom the captive women say that they shall never forget her kindness, nor fail to do her any service they can. DougLass was the chief who, according to Agent MEERER'S last letter to THORNBURGH, had raised a United States flag at the agency, denoting a desire for peace, if the soldiers would not break into his lands and imprison him. Whether anything can be said for Jack we do not know.

School Books in Brooklyn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to Andrew Jackson's letter, I would say in defence of the public schools of Brooklyn that I consider the school system of Brooklyn almost the best in the ned for putside the schools-and this small price paid

To the Entrop of The Son-Wr. Will you state the time U. S. Ship Colorado, Brooklyn Navy Yard. The first five miles, with wind and tide, were made in it minutes; the second five noise, against wind and tide. in 53 minutes.

We have received the first number of The Theoapplied, a monthly magazine of imposing appearance out ished at hombay, India. It is conducted by Madan P Biavatsky, and numbers among its contributors is Swami Dava Naud, the Rev. H. Sumangala, High Pri at of Adam's Peak; the Rev. Mobattiwatte Go rivet of Adam's Peak; the Rev. Mohattiwatte Gunan-ania, the Rev. Piyaratana Tisas Termanse, and other accomplished and interesting writers, while the restless ntelligence of Hierophant Olcott is manifest upon every page. The Throsophies promises to be replete with occult-ism, and with religion of a sort that no fellow can find out. We are informed that it has a great number of subscribers in India, and in this country also

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! For a sprained ankle, bandages; for a broken leg. splints; the bandages to relieve the strained tendons and lacerated tissues, the splints to eep the bones in place while they knit.

Outbreaking crime proves the perpetrator to have suffered a sudden aprain of moral ties, or possibly a fracture of an overtasked will. For recovery he needs bandages and splints; rigorus and exact habits for bandages, salutary authority for spints.

The State Reformatory at Elmira is not a repetition of the costly and sentimental inebriate experiment at Binghamton. It is not a boarding school for the temporary restraint of spoiled and rowdy boys. It is, in every sense of the word, a State's prison-walled, barred, gated, guarded, and the guards pace their beats with ball cartridges in their rifles. Its inmates are felons at law, indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced according to the statutes of the State. Their maximum term of confinement is the same as the maximum prescribed by law for the same crime when the convict is sent to Sing Sing or Auburn. But when sent to the Reformatory the term of imprisonment is not fixed by the Court (in view of "aggravating" or "extenuating circumstances" and the feelings of the Judge at the time), but is fixed by the Commissioners of the Heformatory, according to the rapidity and thoroughness of reform that the convict exhibits "under treatment;" at least twelve months in every case, and as many more as may seem needed for reform; but in no case to exceed the maximum term prescribed by statute for the felony committed.

All the inmates of this institution are here for a first offence. All are young, and presumably ot beyond the reach of educational endeavor. It is fair to say that a large percentage are

peful subjects for reformatory treatment. The young man sentenced by the Court to onfinement in the Reformatory is sent for at once by an experienced and upright messen ger and brought to the institution. He usually arrives at evening, because the railway day trains from all over the State arrive at evening. After a night's rest he is photographed, and awaits the convenience of the Superintendent for a long, searching, and instructive examination. The results of this examination usually Chicago made for him when he referred in his | prove trustworthy when tested, as they always are, by independent witnesses. The inquiry covers a large field-the family, the ancestors, the occupation of the parents, their habits, the habits of the convict, his literacy, or the reverse. JOHN LAYDEN is a thief, and will spend the his habits (tobacco, alcohol, and general diet), exit two years of his life in State prison. But city bred or country bred, temperament, moral and religious history, and susceptibility.

Upon this examination (which is in some ses protracted from day to day, the subject being in seclusion during all intervals - upon this examination, an estimate is made, and a gro was innocent, and that he himself did the plan of discipline or treatment prescribed The newcomer is instructed as to the plan of the institution, and the nest way of availing simself of its benefits. After a bath, and a thorough surgical inspection, he is clothed and assigned to work, selected according to the Indications of the special case,

He is now classed in the second or neutral grade of prisoners. By any misdemeanor he may full into the third or convict grade; or, by cheerful, good behavior through six continuous months, he is entitled to promotion to the

first grade.
This second or neutral grade exhibits nothing of the convict character. No hair cropping, no striped garments, no enforced shaving, no lockstep marching. It is a probationary grade; in t the new comer makes a reputation. He may

In the third, or convict grade, the discipline s substantially that of an ordinary State prison. Strict separation from the upper grades at marebing, meals, assemblies, and at night, hair cropped, shaving enforced, lock-step marches,

In the first grade the privileges are but little ss than those enjoyed by cadets in any firstclass willtary school. Large and cheerful rooms, light, airy, and appetizing refectory and table furniture, freedom of speech and m and by and by parole enlargement or condition-

al discharge.
The estimate according to which these Re formatory patients rise or fail, gain or lose standing, is threefold: 1, Deportment: 2, Industrial proficiency: S. Literary or intellectual growth. An account is kept on the office books, and every inmate has his own passbook, which (as in banks) is "written up" for his informa-

freely and cheerfully listened to by the superintendent. An appeal from his decisions may be taken to the Commissioners. And in extreme cases, where it is found (as rarely happens) that the conscience of the aggrieved party cannot be won over to the side of just government the question and the evidence are heard by a jury of first-grade prisoners, who

find a verdict. Enlargement on parole is ordered by the Commissioners at their semi-annual meetings. On the first of November the inmates of the Reformatory numbered four hundred and sixtyseven; the paroled graduates twenty-seven.

The writer, because of his long-residence in Elmira, receives many inquiries from the friends of prisoners, who are naturally curlous, if not anxious, as to the surroundings f their "prodigal sons." He visits the institution frequently and irregularly; he feels much at home in all its departments, while he is not officially related to it in any way. An swering many questions at once, he concludes

this paper with items: The premises, as a whole, are roomy, well centilated, light, and, except in the matter of strength and security, not at all prison-like Each prisoner has a room to himself, any of them good enough for health and comfort; the third grade prisoners have the smallest, the first grade the largest. Beds and bedding are sean and warm. Food is graded according to ie prisoner's standing. But all, except when restricted for disciplinary purposes, have, in

panntity, as much as they can eat, The industries practised are chiefly brushnaking and hollow-ware casting, fitting and enamelling iron. There is no letting of labor to contractors. Of course the domestic work of the institution, cooking, washing, tailoring, cobbling, &c., is performed by quite a company

of the regular inmates. The school is organized and graded by a corps f approved teachers selected from the public schools of Emira. The school and lecture room is, on the whole, the most attractive school room ever visited. Instruction is given by nine selected tenchers. Proficiency in study

is ascertained by monthly examinations. A commodious hospital ward, with fifteen beds, is provided, with a southern and eastern exposure, and cared for by approved physicians and cheerful nurses. Accidents thus far have been few, the death rate smail, and the hospital beds, for the most part, unoccupied.

Religious ministration is provided and thus far, has been largely rendered by pastors of all the churches in the city. The prisoners do not show the dogged, sullen, driven look that one meets in our peniten-

tlaries. They work with a will. The extreme punishment, very rarely appealed to, is the soiltary cell and bread and water.
It is the well-considered judgment of the writer that the friends of prisoners have reason to be giad that the "first offence" has consigned the son or brother to a reformatory for treatment, and not to a penitentiary for punishment. The experiment is now fairly afoot. And since

quiring friends and advantage the institution ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 8. THOMAS K. BERGRER.

The Peanut Harvest.

throngs of visitors would materially embarrass

The peanur barvest of the South is about clos-States that formers hearts the collect should be fitted that termine it is compared. The crop lor this year is reported larger than that of hist, and is command at 125 (see his belief ear North Carolina, 1800.0) for Termicesee, and Lorenton to Victoria, and the fitted at the control of the policy of the wind at the larger and the state of the collection of the value of last years of the value of last years of the value of last years of the value of last years.

GEN, HANCOCK AND MRS. SURBATT.

Political Venom the Sole Basis of the Attack

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As you copied into your paper an article from the Indianapolis Journal reflecting on the conduct of Gen. W. S. Hancock with respect to the Surrett case, I trust you will allow me, a core'igioni at of the unfortunate lady, and one claiming thorough acquaintance with the facts relating to her execution, to enter a protest against the medgnant insinuations of the Journal.

At the time of the trial of the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln, Gen. Hancock was commander of the Middle Millitary Division, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., to which point he had been ordered nediately after the assassination.

Gen. Hancock was not a member of the military commission which tried Mrs. Surratt. The following constitutes the court, as may be seen in Special Orders No. 216, dated War Department. Adjutant-General's office, May 9, 1865; Gens. Hunter, Lew Wallace, Kautz, Howe, Foster, Ekin, and Harris, and Cols. Tompkins and Clendenin; Gen. Holt, Advocate and Becorder, Gen. Hancock, therefore, had no responsibility for the findings of the court nor for the sen-

The troops who guarded the prisoners were of course a part of his command, as they were stationed in the Middle Military Division, and when the orders for the execution were given by President Johnson they were directed of ficially to Gen. Hancock, the commander of the

by President Johnson they were directed of ficially to Gen. Hancock, the commander of the Middle Military Division, and were again of ficially transmitted by him to Gen. Hartranit, divernor of the military prison, who had immediate custody of the prisoners.

A writ of inbeas corpus was issued early on the morning of the Istal day. Gen. Hancock transferred the writ by the hands of the Secretary of War to the President of the United States for his action. The President made the return over his own signature, suspending the writ in the case of Mrs. Surrait, and directing Gen. Hancock as military commander to cause the execution to be proceeded with. There being no further interference by the civil authorities, the military were obliged to proceed as ordered by the President of the United States. Any other metion would only leave them inable to cour martial and certain dismissal from the service.

A military offier, whose duty obliged him to guard the authornies while executing the final sentence of the law on a condemned person, is no more to be held accountable than would a Sheriff be in like circumstances, nor would he have any more right to review the action of the court which passed the sentence.

Early on the morning of the execution Miss Surrait, the daughter of Mrs. Surrait, came to Gen. Hancock for advice. He recommended her to go to the Executive Manston, and throw herself on the mercy of the President; and the Rev. Fatner Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, spiritual adviser of the burley, has stated that Gen. Hancock evinced the deepest sympathy for the family of the uniternume lady, and after the statement made by Paine, declaring the innocence of Mrs. Surrait of any completity in the murder of Lincoin, had been sent to the President, Gen. Hancock stationed conriers between the place of execution and the Executive Mansion, in hopes of a possible reprieve, and delayed the execution untit warned by the officer immediately in charge that barely time was left to carry out the orders given.

cen. Fo summarize in direct denial of the specious To summarize in direct denial of the specious instinuctions of the Indianapolis Journal: First, I do not believe that any Catholic priest ever made any such assertion to the editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Second, Gen. Hancock did not hang Mrs. Surratt, nor was he her limited did continued the second, Gen. Hancock did not hang Mrs. Surratt, nor was he her limited did to the second Gen. Hancock did not refuse to let her see a Catholic clergyman. Third, Mrs. Surratt was not deprived of religious consciution. She was attended in prison by a Jesuif ather, who accompanied her to the scaffold. In connection with this I may remark that no person whatever was allowed to see the prisoners without a direct order from see the prisoners without a direct order from

by a Jewait father, who accompanied her to the scaffoid. In connection with this I may remark that no person whatever was allowed to see the prisoners without a direct order from Stantou, the Secretary of War, who, with all his brusqueness, was not so inhuman as to refuse an univertunate woman what is granted to the most atrocious eriminals.

Gen. Hancock, the bean sabrews of the Army of the Potomac, still retains undiminished the respect and affection of all members of his command, from Generals to privates. Strict in exacting the measure of duty from others, he always performed his own with the same precision he required. And it is a gross libel such as could only proceed from political venom to assert that religious prejudices ever binsed his latementor affected the integrity of his conduct. The man who was a welcome and honored guest at the table of Archishop Spaiding and many of the most eminent Catholies in Battimore, Washington, and St. Louis, subsequent to the execution of Mrs. Surrat, can senreely be convicted of religious intolerance on the ipse distinct of the mythical priest of the Indianapoits Journal.

It redounds much to the credit of Gen. Han-

Introduction much to the credit of Gen. Han-seck that, after his long period of service, his solitical enemies can find no other peg on which to hang an accusation than his acciden-al connection with this blot on American his-tory.

P. M. HAVERTY.

Seribner's Monthly and Capt. Ends.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Our attention has been called to the following in an unsigned nmunication to THE SEN of Nov. 7, from St. Louis: 10,000, and stop the enyment of said interest. It is restored that when Congress meets, Carl. Ends, bring-lis well-known powers of persuasion to bear, will to have the money part over to him at once. It is the money part over to him at once. It is the model in an attempt to work up a public enthusiasm over that end he and his people are now industriously end in an attempt to work up a public enthusiasm over the prices. Ally newspaper articles, and a revent thus report in a monthly magazine settle per tentre (in Each, else no not the transport of the last million. Without doubt, the lines we have italicized refer to the paper on "The Mississippi Jetties," by E. L. Corthell, in the November Scriber. In justice to Capt. Eads, who, we believe, is still in Europe. It is perhaps due to say that the insimuation of your correspondent, as far as it re-lates to that paper, is an unqualified and malicious false-nood, for these very good reasons.

1. The project of having a paper in Scriber on the jetties originated entirely with us.

2 When applied to by us for a paper on the subject, Eads not only did not display the "uncomion anxiety" of a conspirator to sound his own praises. of at two several times declined to write the paper. ach, for a short time, he gave us ground for expecting

We may say, further, that if any one is deceived by Mr. orthell's paper, it will not be by any conspirator like movalment on our part of the fact that he is the resient engineer, which we have stated in the table of con ents of our November number and in every item sent to press on the subject. Moreover, we have since cred the use of our pages for reply to one of the ablest pronents of Capt Ends's scheme from its inception-an

offer that was politely declined.

So your correspondent's statement is not only lacking in truth, but cloubtless to him a deeper disgrace) it is daily devead of ingenuity. NEW YORK, Nov. 11. EDITORS SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

We find nothing in the language of our St. Louis correspondent to justify the warmth exhibited in the communication printed above. As far as we are aware, nobody has supposed that the conductors of Scribner's Magazine were parties in any dishonorable scheme. We hould hasten to contradict such a report, were t in circulation. After carefully reading again the passage which gave occasion for their card. and then reading their card itself, which they now have an opportunity to review in clear type, the editors of this excellent monthly will probably see that in the present case haste has betrayed judgment.

The Seventh's Parade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Seventh giment will parade next Monday afternoon, on the ocasion of the opening of the "New Armory Fair." Lam sure the members of the regiment will consider it an act of courtest if the street cleaning authorities will desist of courtesy of the attreticleshing authorities with mean from watering Fifth avenue and Broadway on this day. At the theory of their liceker last week Fifth avenue and parts of Broadway were in a very shippery condition from accresive watering, thus rendering it very alleged that the first accresive watering, thus rendering it very alleged fields for the different companies to keep styp and arresent as respectator company front to the exest of the public.

The members of the regiment, I am sure, will join me in hoping that my suggestion may be acted upon.

SEVENTE.

A Hold Tennesseeau.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the Englishman who writes to Tax Sus denouncing all Americans as cowards, because in New York Clubber bis kind, the spirit of liberty and free ion pervades these mountains, bills, and valleys too thoroughly for the people to tolerate such doings for a moment.

A TENRESSEEN. the work, it is hoped that this paper from a very frequent visitor may comfort and satisfy in-

The Austro-German Alliance. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In ad-

dition to what I have recently written, in a new words, I success that France should form alliances with Spain, Portugal, Belgium, and Holland, subsidiary and cooverative, with an allamee with Russia.

I suggest such that Russia should form offensive and accusave allamees with Deumark and Sweden, in order to complete a cordon of moral and obysical forces around the formal and Austrian empires, that even the control of the formal and Austrian empires, that even the control of the states of European and Austrian empires. The Slavic and Celtic nations of Europe must unite to contront the preponderating forces of Germany and Austria.

AT LAW AT 107.

A Centenarian Contesting and Winning a Sait Brought to Disposees him

Among the witnesses sworn in the Second District Court last Tuesday was Barnard Doran. the defendant in a dispossess suit begun by a house agent named Sanford. His gray hair and slight stoop gave Doran the appearance of a weil preserved man of 70. His smooth shaven face was well rounded and ruddy, his speach distinct, and his manner expressive of intalligence and activity. He gave his age, however, as 107 years, and his claim to that number of years was fully substantiated. The agent sued for Mr. Doran's ejectment on the ground of

non-payment of rent. Mr. Doran's side of the story was that he en gaged rooms at 126 Mott street in 1839, the year in which he came to this country. paid rent until 1852, when his landlord, Terence J. Duffy, borrowed \$200 of him, giving as security the rent of the rooms as long as Mr. Doran should live, or until the loan was repaid. Two years later Duffy died, and his wife, who succeeded to the estate, kept the contract with Mr. Doran. The inference was that she preferred to take the chance of the was that she preferred to take the chance of the tenant's death rather than repay the loan. Through change of ownership the same agent was employed, and he allowed the old man to retain his rooms under the agreement with his original landlord. A year and a half ago a new agent assumed charge of the property, and efforts were then made to dispossess Mr. Doran, the resisted, and employed coursed to defend him. His defence resulted in the case being dismissed.

dismissed.

Last evening a reporter followed a very small

him. His defence resulted in the case being dismissed.

Last evening a reporter followed a very small boy up a long flight of steps at the further side of the court of 128 Mott street. The diminutive usher rapped and showed the reporter into the presence of the centenarian. The visitor received a hearty welcome, and in a familiar conversation that followed it was learned that the hale old man was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 7, 1773. He worked there as a farmer upon the land his father had tilled before him until 1839, when he came to the United States. Since his arrival here he has lived in the same rooms at 126 Mott street. His occupation has been that of janitor of public school buildings.

At one time he had charge of four buildings, but now confines his labors to the Baxter street school. He has been twice married, once in 1798 and again in 1815. By fils second wife he had seven children. One of the sons, a gray-hared man, lives with him, and another, equally mature, lives near by. Excepting a slight deafness he retains all his mental and physical faculties. He comes of a long-lived family, he says, for his grandfather lived to be 110 and his father, he believes, would have ived fully 100 years had he not been taken off by a malignant fever. Liquor and tobacco he does not ouch. Once, he said, at a christening when a young man he took a glass of whiskey. It affected him uspleasantly and he ran home and has not touched a drop since. His health has always been excellent, and he feels as well and strong as he did fifty years and has voted the Democratic telect ever since. He wited for Lucius Robinson, and thinks it a shame that the man whose ancestors he knew to be fine, honcest people in I reland did not get elected. One of his sons objected to the old man's talking "this bloody honsense," but he insisted that he knew what he was about, and the young man ought to know the facts correctly, therefore he would say wint he pleased. Although from appearances he bids fair to live many years more, his sons b

BURNED AS A WITCH.

The Horrible Tragedy Enneted this Year in a Russian Pensant Village. From the St. Petershary Guiles.

In the city of Tikhvin, on Oct. 25, seven

teen peasants were put on trial upon the accu-sation of having burned alive a peasant woman, Arraphena Ignatieff. 50 years old, as a witch. On the preliminary investigation. sation of having burned alive a pensant woman, Agraphena Ignatieff, 50 years old, as a witch. On the preliminary investigation it was discovered that Agraphena, from her girl-hood, had been regarded as possessing the superhuman power of shoiling people, that is, of inflicting different discusses on the persons who displeased her, and also of curing them at her own will. Marrying a soldier, she left her native village, Zrocheff, and settled in St. Petersburg. Two years before her death she returned to her native place, a widow and penniless. The villagers were much alarmed at her appearance, being afraid that she would cause them great trouble. The boldest or perhaps the most cowardly of them, wanted to at once shut up the witch in her house, and burn her. But at that time the villagers did not dare to carry out this plan. Agraphena was poor and sickly, and lived chiefly upon charity. Some of the village families, out of fear of the supposed witch, used to satisfy all her wishes; while others, especially the poor ones, had to refuse her demands, and were vent to ascribe to her all the cases of sickness rad all the needdents that befell them, While living in St. Petersburg. Agrandena had become acquainted with the properfies of many valuable medicines, and after her return to the village she often attended the sick, sometimes with wonderful success. This only confirmed the popular belief in her witcheraft. Unhappily for herself, she neither admitted nor denied openly that she was a witch; berhans she preferred to leave things as they were, drawing, no doubt, a profit irom the villagers fears. the popular belief in her witcherait. Unhappily for herself, she neither admitted nor denied openly that she was a witch; berhaus she preferred to leave things as they were, drawing, no doubt, a profit from the villagers lears. In January, 1879, a young woman was suddenly taken sick and died; then two other women were prostrated by some kind of nervous disease. They cried out that they were "sooled" by the witch. Their parents tried to propitiote Agraphena with their tears and presents. But to all entreaties she simply answered: "I did not injure them, nor can I help them." Then there arose a great ind guation; the men of the village assembled and decided to shut up the witch in her house, to feed her there, but on no account to allow her to visit any other house. This plan was to be carried out immediately. On Feb. 16 a dozen of the villagers went to the house of Agraphena. They took along with them nails and planks. Arriving there, they searched the woman's trank for clarms; except several phinds of medicines, they found nothing suspicious; but to the simule-minded and excited pensants these seemed to be the most positive proof of witcheraft. To make a long story short. Agraphena was shut up in the house, the door and windows were securely closed and nailed, and, though this had been no part of the original plan, the house was set on fire. The blaze attracted at once a crowd of people; many expressed their gratification, and nobody dared to interfere in behalf of the victim. Among the others came the brother of Agraphena, He rushed to the door and tried to break it in: but was not allowed to do so. The Mir have so decided, let her burn. 'cried the most positive, and the content of the victim and the woman: 'Confess thy crimes, and we will save thee,' But she kept silent. To her despating brother she answered: 'Dear brother, I am not gality.' One of the crowd said aloud: 'There is yet time to save the woman; let us do it at once, or we shall suifer severely.' Don't touch her, said a septuagemainn: I answer for

The Williams Case,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has been reported in The Sus that Mr. Rollins shit the once against Williams and Figuring would be treated the same as any other case, and that no favor would be shown on Rollins ever made that remark, he knew that in other cases the indicted person is arrested and either impris-

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 .- The Daily News, having nvited the Governors of several States and prominent southern men to send in its care congratulations on tion.

The M. I. Stork. Region: Your beginning required. I decline to answer, execute the say, recognizing required to answer, execute to say, recognizing required to answer the region of the first tender of the f

Recophions of trant at Chicago and Gaicina Gen Hooker's remains at the City Hail Interview with General J. Holyonke, the Electric meloriner Chimide Historia errores of thereof. All fully illustrated. For said by all new adeciers - Ade.

The Grant Reception.

SUNBEAMS. -There are said to be three hundred

merican art students now in Paci -The mortality at Key West last summer

was less by one-third than it any year since 1801.
—Some enemy of a Minnesota sawmill energieurs spikes into the logs, so that \$500 worth of

The crops have been so bad in north taly this season that emigration to South America has eccived a new and powerful impulse.

-Now that Blackwood is gone, William hambers is the last remaining of the old Edinburgh book

ellers. He often writes in his magazine -The Vienna Vaterland shows that Wager's recripts from the royalties paid on every performance of his operas yield him a han

taken up a tami claim, renced it, built a house, and raised this year 612 husbels of grain, besides teaching her school. —All the fine fêtes in honor of the royal noptials are to be abandoned in Spain, and the money they would have cost goes to mitigate the miseries of the

ter every twenty years. Now it is 714, and, as a quence, the theatres are permitted to keep open uit 12% instead of 12 o'clock, as formerly.

ilde, have made up their quarrel, and she has consented return to Paris and live with him this vinter. Her rother, the King of Italy, advised her to this

dome whence the electric light irradiates the vast room is next to that of the Pantheon at Rome, the largest extant.

sequently gave her a banquet. -A miner lighted a fuse at the bottom of

ed, and he was torn to pieces in the zir -The descendants of the Walloons, or forign refusees in the Kentish capital, enjoy the curious and anomalous privilege of celebrating non-confor

-Mrs. Hugo stood up in the midst of a crvice in the Methodist church at Caro, Mich., and be can to defend herself against charges that had been cir plated about her. The paster ordered her to be silent and, when she refused to obey, had her voice drowned with loud peals from the organ.

ished in the stable of Raron Bothschild of Vienna for his favorite horse. The stable proper has marble floors encaustic files painted by distinguished artists, rings, chains, and drain traps of silver, and the walls are free -Don Carlos has not, as alleged, been ex-

show that he has profited by the warning. -Edward Walford, a well-known London literary man, is roing to start a magazine called the defigures, to take the place of the old Gentleman's Magraine or the periodical now tearing that time-honored name s of a totally different and interior character to the

cography a leading feature of the Astiousry. John and Michael Walde murdered a neighbor, at St. Cloud, Minn., and were put in jail. A mob took them ont, and John, hoping to save his own eck, made a confession, in which he admitted his share in the plot, but averred that Michael did the actual kill-

interned in 1871, and is highly tickled over the newspa-per accounts of his death and grand exploits in the days when brigands counted for something in the world, and were not, as now, mere sneak thieves, beneath the notice of romantic young ladies. -The recently established Bureau of Laoor Statistics in Himors is going to work in earnest to collect information of general interest both to employers and wage earners. No public document issued in Massa-

pictured it, and are now living on tread and cheese in Montreal, at the expense of the Dominion Government They will probably be sent back to England. Legion, the members of which, he says are th cessors of the Danites as assassins for the church. Ist

attempts, he says, have been made to murder han -The German Chemiker Zeitung contains an article by Prof. Fleck of Dresden on Arseme is walket colors. His attention was directed to the subject by case of apparent arsente poisoning in which is conduct the post mortem examination. A young engager, while engaged in drawing for his father's machine margin visible cause for his death, a post mortem examinable was made, and the presence of armony was discovered? the liver, kidneys, lunus, heart, and brain. There are tions in the alimentary caust, and extremely little in the stomach. The poisoning had thus evidently from a well slow process, and the possibility of suivale was ratioble owing to the temperament and circumstances of the young man. His whose course of life was a receiled? very thoroughly gone into and Dr. Fleck analyzes with thing which had been used or handed by theyen man for some time back. It was in this was that he are came to examine the composition of watercoars day of which be has found be contain assent. He assects that the particular colors used by the comic man reaons knows | tained a large proportion of arsenc. and came clusion that his death had been due to a nabit of twitting

-A characteristic anecdote of the Emperor Nicholas is contained in the nations of the law Privy Connection Businessal, extracts to an which have just been published by the Russian Story of a month magazine of St. Fetershure. Hearing that a pay eal tion "Catherine II. and Her Favories, and as been brought out in Paris, which represented the European Court with the following letter: Our peyral - Out at more, whatever may be the hear 1 for King of Paris theatres. If the King decision was do this as form the Count that he had breaked with a Frank Lestie's Hustrated Newspaper, 1,260. | descatch "Rat | observed the Kills with final answer." remined Crark Palent ession. See Frank Lesie's Historical Newspayer, and prohibiting its performance.

-An Oregon teacher, Miss Yocum, has

habitants rained by the floods. -The Parisian dinner hour grows an hour

-Napoleon V. and his wife, Princess Clo--The reading room of the British Museum ontains three miles of bookcases eight feet high. The

-Ditches are dug alongside the Iron Mountain and Southern Pallroad, three feet wide and two deep, by means of an enormous plough, which is frawn by a locomotive. This machine does the work of thousand men. -The male members of the Keckuk bar

showed no jealousy when Miss Nannie Smith was admitted to practice. The presiding Judge descended from the bench to shake hands with her, and the lawyers suba Leadville shaft, got into the bucket, and shouted to the man at the top to hoist. The rope broke when he had been raised fifty (set, and let him fall. The blast explod

service in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, the use of high for this purpose was granted by Elizabeth in 1561

-A box stall costing \$13,000 has just been

iled, but has been told that if he continued to travel about France for the purpose of demonstrations he would incur that pensity. He thereupon repaired to England. but this was under a previous arrangement, and he re-turns to Paris in a few weeks, when he will doubtless

whilem issue of Sylvanus Urban. Dr. Walford will make ing. The lynchers, however, drew no distinctions be tween degrees of guilt, and hanged both of them.

-It turns out now that the famous brigand chief Gasparone is not dead, as was reported by mistaka at Milan, he is still alive at Abbiategrasso, where he was

susetts is more widely read and commented upon than that which contains facts and figures on the labor que tion. Jinth Missouri and Hitness have lately established bureaus for the compilation of such statistics, and their example is likely to be followed by other States. -Mr. Donovan and Mrs. Meyers were refogees from Memphis during the yellow fever plague. Mrs. Meyers's husband and Donovan's wife had both died of the scourge. Thus mutually bereft they were sympathetic on meeting in St Louis, and within a few weeks got married. But the woman became of that she had done wrong. She senarated from her nex

husband, brooded over the matter, and finally just her reason. A few days ago she noured kerosene oil over her clothing, highted it, fought off those who tried to extinwash the flames, and was burned to death -Nineteen pensioners of the British army hold Lord Beaconstield partly responsible for the fact that they are destitute in Montreal. They read his glowing description of a Canadian Eldorado, to which acrording to his lordship, the propeers of the Vestern states of the Union were flocking in droves, and, probably with a view of heading off the acquisitive Yankees, they started for America. They found Canada not the place they had

- Elder Coggeshall's withdrawal from the tormon Church, four years ago, excited a great deal of interest at the time. He had been of considerable importance in the council of Brigham Voung, and was effi-cially damned, with claborate ceremonies, after his departure. He now turns up as an actor in St Louis. Of Mormonism be save "The President and Council rale and robbed by them in the name of religion, while the same mame is also used as a cloak to hide other and more devilish afrocties." To the suggestion that such things were confined to the past, Mr. Congressial replied. "They exist now, though kept a little quieter than formerly. At one time the knite and the shotgun were used. but the day for these weapons has passed, and now poison is called into requisition as a means of getting rid of apostates. As no Centile doctor is allowed to atten Mormon patients, the chances of discovery are small indeed." He talked still more wildly of the Nauroe

successful, as a rule, in keeping out of the city the contagious and infectious diseases brought in ships from foreign ports. It does efficiently a work of the highest importance But that is no excuse for its delaying and annoving the passengers on the regular European steamers.